NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

Editors of the Intelligencer : A few days since I took occasion to visit the justlycelebrated farm of Roswell Colt, Esq., in Paterson New Jersey, in search of information likely to benefit me in the management of my own place, and saw so muca of management of his beautiful miniature estate. It contains forty-four acres, and lies in the heart of the large village of Paterson. The soil of most of the farm was originally a naked sand bank, incapable apparently of sustaining life in any vegetating substance. He was therefore compelled, on setting out, to spread muck from premises to a depth varying from three inches to two feet, according to the natural soil of the particular portion covered and to the use for which he designed it. Unfortunately he failed to compost clay with this dressing, the result of which is that it fails to retain subsequent dressings as well as it would have done thus composted. At present, owing to the liberality with which he supplies it with manures, it produces as luxuriantly as any Mississippi bottom. Every tree on the estate has been planted there, and they are as large, plentiful, and carefully attended to as those in the Capitol grounds at and place of his birth there is, however, much ambiguity, Washington. His barn, probably the finest in New Jersey, is constructed with three main objects in view: to save the liquid manure, to secure ample ventilation, and to protect the stock from injurious changes in the temperature of the weather. Covered drains or boxes lead from the horse stables to the manure pit, which is directly under the cow-stalls, through which arrangements all the liquid manure is husbanded. It is now well known that the liquid manure of a barn yard is worth absolutely more to the farmer than the solids. This is no matter of speculative opinion, for it has been again and again demonstrated by chemical analysis with as much positive certainty as the mathematician demonstrates a proposition of Euclid. Yet, in our region of country-around Washington-not one farmer in ten ever dreams of carefully saving the liquid manure of his stock. When it is absolutely certain that every load of manure kept under cover, on which the liquid of the barn-yard has laid for some time, will enrich the land at least twice as much as a load left exposed (without cover) in the yard, open to the rain and the action of the sun for weeks or months. it is high time that we should secure the advantages resulting from the changing of our system of managing it. Any farmer who keeps four cows, three horses, and half a dozen hogs, hauls out, at the very least, one hundred loads of manure per annum, worth one dollar per load. Now, for much less than one hundred dollars once expended in digging a manure pit, covering it from rain and sun, and laying down wooden or brick-covered drains from the back of his stalls to the pit, he can every year put upon his lands manure which in its results will double the value to him of every load hauled out as at present. Such a system of management will also greatly increase the thriftiness and reduce the cost of keeping his stock. There is no "miring down" of ill-treated cows in barnyards thus arranged, which you may not know is a common occurrence in our quagmire barn-yards around Washington. Mr. Colt keeps his hogs in pens boarded up high and close on all sides, with a comfortably-constructed constantly supplied with an abundance of clean straw, in which his swine are evidently far more comfortable and easily kept in condition than in the mud-holes which are incident to more than half the hog-pens in our section. The appearance of his hogs satisfies me that sufficient food alone will not keep a hog as he should be kept for profit. He should be kept as cleanly as possible, and have a comfortable bed, as well as ample shelter from storms and cutting winds. I have tried the experiment of high feeding without attending to the other points, and have universally found that it cost me more to raise bacon than to buy it at the high prices for which it sells in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Almost every farmer within twenty miles of you will say the same, after calculating every item of the expense of keeping his swine. above will do much for us, we have also to secure impreved breeds, any or all of which will prove vastly more economical than most of those now around Washington. Mr. Colt keeps three kinds: Mackeys, the Chester county (Pa.) pigs, and the pure Suffolks. He obtained the Mackeys from Mr. Webster's Marshfield estate. They are a cross of the Suffolk on some of the New England stock, and seem to be a large and rather coarse hog. He conceives them to be the most profitable kind. It strikes me, however, that, for our region, the pure Suffolks are the best pigs. His objection to them is that they are so constantly over-fat as to prevent them from breeding freely. You know that not one farmer in a hundred around us is given to the failing of, at all seasons, gorging his hogs; so, with the feeding common among us, they are most likely to do best. They eat very little, indeed-far less than any other breed known here; and at ten months old clean usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of remarkably fine pork-tender, sweet, and juicy. At two years old they usually clean from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, not often going over that weight, which is by no means a large weight for hogs reared in this section of country; though not one hog in every fifty killed at two years of age in Virginia and Maryland reach three hundred pounds. Mr. Colt has gone perhaps more successfully and extensively into breeding Aldernay cattle than any one else in the Union. His Aldernays are beautiful animals, indeed. Though very small when compared with other high-bred cattle, he finds that they average at least two gallons of milk per diem from calving to calving; their milk yielding twice as much cream, and of a better quality, than is obtained from the same quantity of milk from any other stock whatever. They are very light feeders, and thrive well on descriptions of food on which Durhams would be worthless. I have no doubt that for the dairy purposes of the farmer who does not sell milk they are far better than any other cattle to be obtained in the United States. Their quiet tempers, too, render them

wery desirable where women are their milkers.

Mr. C. has gone extensively, and much to his own satisfaction, into rearing improved breeds of fowls of all sorts. His Shanghais, Black Solands, Dorkins, improved Muscovys, &c. dress at six months old twice as much flesh usually obtains from a full-grown chicken or duck with us. They are as hardy as our fowls, and as easily managed, requiring more than ours the additional food only necessary to sustain their greater carcases. I was no convert to the "chicken mania," so prevalent at the North just now, until I saw his fowl yard.

He has immense graperies under glass; some in which fires are burnt in stoves, and others without them. For most descriptions of imported grape-vines the simple glass covering is alone necessary to obtain fruit of the best quality in season; the store houses being requisite if the fruit is desired out of season. By long odds the Hamburg grape is the finest as yet grown in the United States, being in flavor as much superior to any other as Heidseck to Newark cider. A glass house or covering, twenty feet in length and ten or twelve in width, and ter feet high to the spring of the shed, placed with a southern exposure against a wall of any sort, is all that is re ern capesting areful cultivation to furnish any family with an abundant supply of this luxury. Indeed, one can have as many as can be used without waste for home consumption from such a grapery, after selling enough to pay twelve per cent. per annum upon the original cost of putting up such a shelter as I describe. But I am making this letter too long.

Mr. Colt does not farm for profit, spending money with

great liberality in agricultural experiments of all sorts, the results of which make him really a public benefactor. I understand that so far he has expended \$156,000 or this beautiful estate, whereon he generally employs some fifteen men. It is well, indeed, for the future of dur country that there are gentlemen of wealth among u this disposed to devote their means in demonstrating practically the soundness of the deductions of science as applied to the great business of agriculture; as, but for their liberality and public spirit, experience proves one might as well whistle to change the direction of the wind as strive to induce most farmers to do things in a manner THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

The news of the death, on the 14th of September. of the DUKE of WELLINGTON, received a few days ago, our readers will find in a Telegraphic despatch on a preceding page. We have now some further particulars, for which we are indebted to the New York Commercial Advertiser, as follows:

The immediate cause of the Duke's death was apoplexy. He was in the 84th year of his age; not quite so old as at first reported. It is understood that Lord Mahon is appointed his literary executor. The Marquis of interest to the farmer who desires to avail himself of the Douro, now Duke of Wellington, was in Germany at the results of the experience of others, that I am induced to time, to whom despatches were immediately sent, and he write for your agricultural readers concerning Mr. C.'s had returned to England. The funeral solemnities were to be of a national character, and some portions of the press were advocating the extension of the patent of nobility to the female heirs of the Duke.

The decease of one who was all his lifetime so prominently before the world has naturally turned attention to the series of events with which his name is associated, the portion now in a fish pond all over the rest of the and to the part he took therein, and the English papers are loaded with memoirs of his campaigns, and the minute details of his eventful life. A much more condensed biographical review of the illustrious Duke's career will be sufficient for our readers, who, we apprehend, are generally familiar with the history of Europe during the more than three-quarters of a century over which his life has reached.

The 1st of May, 1769, is generally regarded as the birthday of Arthur Wellesley, and Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, as his place of birth. About the times especially upon the latter point. Some biographers assert that the deceased was born at Mornington-House, in the own achievement. city of Dublin, and the register of St. Peter's Church, in that city, records the christening of "Arthur, son of the right honorable Earl and Countess of Mornington," on the 30th of April, 1769. This uncertainty is remarkable, considering the world-wide fame of its subject. The Duke himself celebrated his birth-day annually on the 18th of June. It is certain that he was born in Ireland, in the year 1769, that which also gave Napoleon to the

Two families, both English originally but Irish by settlement and adoption, the Colleys of Castle Carbery and the Wesleys of Dangan Castle, were united in the lineage whence he sprang. The name of Wellesley was adopted by the first Marquis in 1797. The Duke of Wellington entered the army as "Arthur Wesley." His father died when Arthur was about twelve years of age. The youth was sent for education first to Eton, then to a private tutor at Brighton, and subsequently to the military academy at Angers, in France. In his eighteenth year, on the 7th of March, 1787, he received his first commission as ensign in the 73d regiment of foot.

Though his family's influence with the Government was not sufficient for the young soldier to rely upon for promotion, it was probably great enough to prevent his merits from being overlooked. At the end of four years and three months his name is found upon the list of captains. On the 30th of April, 1793, when twenty-four years of age, he entered the 33d regiment, in which he regiment during the early stages of his more active and proud career, which may be said to have commenced in 1794, when he embarked at Cork, in command of the 33d,

It may be mentioned that in the mean time, viz. at the age of twenty-one, Arthur Wellesley had a seat in the House of Commons, representing the small, close borough and he used that influence within the strictest limits of a and well-ventilated hog-house in each. These pens are of Trim, on the family estate. His brief Parliamentary career attracted no attention.

With the defeat of the army of the Duke of York in the low countries our readers are familiar. Col. Wellesley's regiment was subsequently ordered to the West Indies. Adverse winds, and most unusually tempestuous weather, delayed the departure of the fleet in which they were embarked, and compelled it to return to Portsmouth without accomplishing its object. In the spring of 1796 Colonel Wellesley received directions to embark his regiment for Bengal. At this period his health suddenly failed, and he was unable to embark with his regiment. He subsequently succeeded in joining it at the Cape of Good Hope, and landed with it in Calcutta in February, 1797.

It is remarkable that, proverbially strong as his constihis earlier days subject to attacks of sickness and debility, which not unfrequently threatened to be fatal.

The state of affairs in the East Indies when Col. Wellesley arrived there is recorded in easily accessible histories. His regiment, after being engaged for a short time in an expedition against Manilla, was transferred from Bengal and placed upon the Madras establishment, where Col. Wellesley arrived in September, 1798, and, by the commander-in-chief of the army, General, afterward Lord, Harris, was stationed at Wallajahbad, with the responsible and difficult duty of organizing, equipping, and practicing the forces intended for the principal expedition. The colonel's elder brother, Lord Mornington, was then Governor-General of India. The cool, prompt, and correct judgment of the accomplished military tactician was repeatedly evinced, both in the despatches and in the important movements of Col. Wellesley during this campaign. In 1799, the British expedition against Tippoo having been successful, Col. Wellesley was appointed Governor of Seringapatam. Arthur Wellesley had wen consideration and renown. In 1803 the war was finally clos-Parliament of his country.

Minor operations engaged the attention of Sir Arthur He was elected to Parliament by the borough of Rye, and was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.

Next followed the Peninsular war, to the command of the army of which Sir Arthur Wellesley was temporarily for it is courage conscious, enlightened, and determined.

appointed at the instigation of Lord Castlereagh. Here Clearness of discernment, correctness of independent, and again we approach the confines of familiar history, within which it is unnecessary to enter. Douro, Talavera, Torres Vedras, Fuentes d'Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, as in the conferences of Europe. Salamanca, are names familiar to every reader of Euro- mination an originality and vigor pean history. The victorious Sir Arthur was promptly and sometimes imparted to his la rewarded by being created Baron Douro and Vicount Wellington, with a pension of \$2,000 per annum, and a succession for two generations. Soon followed the addi- retained, even in his latest tional rank of marquis, simultaneously with his triumphal which he was wont to hand entry into Madrid in 1812. In 1813 he achieved the great fore him, or had at any victory of Vittoria over King Joseph's army of nearly two hundred thousand men, commanded by himself in person, and officered by his renowned marshals. The official baton and the travelling carriage of Marshal Jour- mode of exposition w dan fell into the victor's hands amid the immense spoil. pression on the mind For this brilliant victory he was created field-marshal faculties of invenand Duke of Wellington, the British Parliament having range of forethou already voted him £100,000 for the purchase of an estate. | changing laws o'

During his absence in the Peninsular he had been cre- these finer per ated successively for the victorious battle at Talavera a them, has nev baron and viscount; at Ciudad Rodrigo an earl; at Salamanca a marquis; and at Vittoria a duke. On his return rather in these successive patents were read in one day as he took his seat, for the first time and with the highest rank, among the peers of England, the House of Commons voting him the sum of half a million pounds sterling.

The subsequent events of the military life of the Duke of Wellington, terminating on the plains of Waterloo in the sold June, 1815, are well known. He was created field-marshal of the joint armies, and on his return to Erigland was rewarded by another parliamentary grant of £200,000. nent. The invincible warrior now became an influential mem-

ber of the councils of his country, and his voice was always potent, even when unofficially associated with the Cabinet. He became a member of Lord Liverpool's administration as Master-General of the Ordnance. During the administrations of Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich b was not in office. After the retirement of the latter he w as strive to induce nost latter fathers did them.

W. D. W. tained that post until the Catholic emancipation is love-

resign. More than once afterward, however, was he consulted by the highest authority in the realm, and by successive Premiers. Under Lord John Russell's administration he accepted the command-in-chief of the army, and retained it to the day of his death.

We have left ourselves no space to analyze the character of this wonderful man, designing to make room for the following from the London Times of the 15th instant:

following from the London Times of the 15th instant:

If aught can lessen this day the grief of England upon the death of her greatest son, it is the recollection that the life which has just closed leaves no duty incomplete and no honor unbestowed. The Duke of Wellington had exhausted nature and exhausted glory. His career was one unclouded longest day, filled from dawn to nightfall with renowned actions, animated by unfailing energy in the public service, guided by unswerving principles of conduct and statesmanship. He rose, by a rapid series of achievements which none had surpassed, to a position which no other man in this nation ever enjoyed. The place occupied by the Duke of Wellington in the councils of the country and in the life of England can no more be filled. There is none left in the army or the Senate to filled. There is none left in the army or the Senate to act and speak with like authority. There is none with whom the valor and the worth of this nation were so in-

Yet, when we consider the fulness of his years and the Yet, when we consider the fulness of his years and the abundance of his incessant services, we may learn to say with the Roman orator, "Satis diu vizisso dicito," since, being mortal, nothing could be added either to our veneration or to his fame. Nature herself had seemed for a time to expand her inexorable limits, and the infirmities of age to lay a lighter burden on that honored head. Generations of men had passed away between the first exploits of his arms and the last counsels of his age, until, by a lot unexampled in history, the man who had played by a lot unexampled in history, the man who had played the most conspicuous part in the annals of more than half a century became the last survivor of his contemporaries, and carries with him to the grave all living memory of his

To what a century, to what a country, to what achieve-ments was that life successfully dedicated! For its pro-digious duration; for the multiplicity of contemporary changes and events far outnumbering the course of its days and years; for the invariable and unbroken stream of success which attended it from its commencement to its close, from the first flash of triumphant valor in Indian war to that senatorial wisdom on which the SOVEREIGN and the nation hung for counsel to its latest hour; for the unbending firmness of character which bore alike all labor and all prosperity; and for unalterable attachment to the same objects, the same principles, the same duties, un-disturbed by the passions of youth and unrelaxed by the honors and enjoyments of peace and of age, the life of the Duke of Wellington stands alone in history. In him, at least, posterity will trace a character superior to the

highest and most abundant gifts of fortune.

If the word "heroism" can be not unfairly applied to him, it is because he remained greater than his own prosperity, and rose above the temptations by which other men of equal genius, but less self-government, have fallen below their destinies. His life has nothing to gain from the language of panegyric, which would compare his military exploits or his civil statesmanship with the prowess of an Alexander or a Cæsar, or with the astonish ing career of him who sew his empire overthrown by the British General at Waterloo. They were the offspring of passion and of genius, flung from the volcanic depths of revolutions and of civil war to sweep with meteoric splen-dor across the earth, and to collapse in darkness before half the work of life was done. Their violence, their ambition, their romantic existence, their reverses and their constitute the secret of their fame, if not their greatness was soon promoted to a colonelcy, and commanded the To such attractions the life and character of the Duke of Wellington present no analogy. If he rose to scarce inferior renown, it was by none of the passions or the arts which they indulged or employed. Unvanquished in the field, his sword was never drawn

for service upon the continent of Europe, in the army of the Duke of York.

It may be mentioned that in the mean time, viz. at the highest point of rank and power which a subject of the British monarchy could attain, he wore those dignities subject's duty. No law was ever twisted to his will, no right was ever sacrificed by one hair's breadth for his ag-grandizement. There lived not a man, either among his countrymen or his antagonists, who could say that this great duke had wronged him; for his entire existence was devoted to the cause of legal authority and regulated power. You seek in it in vain for those strokes of audacious enterprise which in other great captains, his rivals in fame, have sometimes won the prize of crowns or turned the fate of nations. But his whole career shines with the steady light of day. It has nothing to conceal; it has nothing to interpret by the flexible organs of history. Every thing in it is manly, compact, and clear; shaped to one rule of public duty, animated by one passion—the love of England and the service of the Crown.

The Duke of Wellington lived, commanded, and govern-ed in unconscious indifference or disdainful aversion to those common incentives of human action which are destrength. The force and weight of his character stooped to no such adventitious influences. He might have kindled more enthusiasm, especially in the early and doubtful days of his Peninsular career; but in his successful and triumphant pursuit of glory her name never passed his lips, even in his addresses to his soldiers. His entire nature and character were moulded on reality. He lived to see things as they were. His acute glance and cool judgment pierced at once through the surface which en-tangles the imagination or kindles the sympathy of the feelings. Truth, as he loved her, is to be reached by a

ougher path and by sterner minds.

In war, in politics, and in the common transactions of ife, the Duke of Wellington adhered inflexibly to the most precise correctness in word and deed. His temperamen abhorred disguises and despised exaggerations. The fear-lessness of his actions was never the result of speculative confidence or foolhardy presumption: but it lay mainl in a just perception of the true relation in which he stoo to his antagonists in the field or in the Senate. The greatest exploits of his life, such as the passage of the Douro, followed by the march on Madrid, the battle of Waterloo, and the passing the Catholic Relief Bill, were performed under circumstances that could inspire enthusiasm. Nothing but the coolness of the player could ed. In 1805 Col. Wellesley returned to England to take part in the war against France, by the third European coalition, to which England was a party. His services in the East had earned for him a major-generalship, the knighthood of the bath, and the thanks of the King and his career.

At no time were the means at his disposal ad equate t Wellesley until 1807, when he won additional renown by his conduct at Copenhagen, and his services were acknowledged by a special parliamentary vote of thanks. but he saw and grasped the latent power which baffled those dangers, and surmounted resistances, apparently invincible. This is precisely the highest degree of courage. and complete perception of the danger he

rectitude in action were, without doub ments of the Duke's brilliant achiever sents in war, and of his country, as well bey gave to his deterhis vast authority in the councils of and significance at which more ! arrive. His mind, equally car effect, travelled, by the rears, all the precision with time engrossed his attention A untaught manliness and simacy were amidst the varied cares and of that lucid and appropriate sich never failed to leave a clear im-

of those whom he addressed. enjoyed, even in this age, more vivid tht, a more subtle comprehension of the society and the world. But the value of ceptions, and of the policy founded upon r been more assured than when it was tried by the wisdom and patriotism of that venerable mind His superiority over other men consisted as perfection of those qualities which he pre-possessed than in the variety or extent of his

nd certain facts, sometimes failed in the appre-f causes which had not hitherto come under their ion. It is, perhaps, less to be wondered at that are and the statesman of 1815, born and bred in hest schools of Tory politics, should have misearhis opinion of those eventful times which followed pession of William IV, than that the defeated oppoof Reform in 1881 should have risen into the patriot tor of 1846 and 1851. Yet the administration of i, in which the Duke of Wellington occupied the first most responsible place, passed the Catholic Emandi-ion Act, and thereby gave the signal of a rupture in Tory party, never afterwards entirely healed, and or Tory party, never afterwards entirely healed, and nek the heaviest blow on a system which the growing ergies of the nation resented and condemned. Resoe to oppose what he conceived to be popular clamor, man ever recognised with more fidelity the claims of a free nation to the gradual development of its interests and rights; nor were his services to the cause of liberty

ment forced him, in spite of his iron determination, to and improvement the less great because they usually consisted in bending the will or disarming the prejudices of

their fiercest opponents.

Attached by birth, by character, and by opinion to the order and the cause of the British aristocracy, the Duke of Wellington knew that the true power of that race of nobles lies, in this age of the world, in their inviolable attachment to constitutional principles, and their honest recognition of popular rights. Although his personal re-solution and his military experience qualified him better than other men to be the champion of resistance to popular turbulence and sedition, as he showed by his prepara-tions in May, 1832, and in April, 1848, yet wisdom and forbearance were ever the handmaidens of his courage, and, while most firmly determined to defend if necessary the authority of the State, he was the first to set an example of conciliatory sacrifice to the reasonable claims of the nation. He was the Catulus of our Senate, after having been our Caesar in the field; and, if the Commonwealth of England had ever saluted one of her citizens with the Roman title of Parens Patriæ, that touching honor would have been added to the peerage and the baton of Arthur Wellesley by the respectful gratitude and

Though singularly free from every trace of cant, his mind was no stranger to the sublime influence of religious truth, and he was assiduous in the observances of the public ritual of the Church of England. At times, even in the extreme period of his age, some accident would betray the deep current of feeling which he never ceased to entertain towards all that was chivalrous and benevolent. His charities were unostentatious, but extensive, and he bestowed his interest throughout life upon an incredible number of persons and things which claimed his notice and solicited his aid. Every social duty, every solemnity, every ceremony, every merry-making, found him ready to take his part in it. He had a smile for the youngest child, a compliment for the prettiest face, an answer to the readiest tongue, and a lively interest in every incident of life, which it seemed beyond the power of age to chill. When time had somewhat relaxed the sterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly insterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly indicated by an unabated taste for the amusement of fashionable society, incongruous at times with the dignity of extreme old age, and the recollections of so virile a career. But it seemed a part of the Duke's character that every thing that presented itself was equally welcome, for he had become a part of every thing, and it was foreign to his nature to stand aloof from any occurrence to which his presence could contribute. He seems never to have felt the flagging spirit of the reluctant step of indolence or ennul, or to have recoiled from any thing that remained to be done; and this complete performance of every duty, however small, as long as life remained, was the same quality which had carried him in triumph through his campaigns, and raised him to be one of the chief Ministers of England and an arbiter of the fate of Europe.

It has been said that, in the most active and illustrious

It has been said that, in the most active and ill lives, there comes at last some inevitable hour of melan. lives, there comes at last some inevitable hour of melan-choly and of satiety. Upon the Duke of Wellington that hour left no impression, and probably it never shed its influence over him; for he never rested on his former achievements or his length of days, but marched onwards to the end, still heading the youthful generations which had sprung into life around him, and scarcely less intent on their pursuits then they are themselves. It was on their pursuits than they are themselves. It was a finely-balanced mind to have worn so bravely and so well. When men in after times shall look back to the annals

of England for examples of energy and public virtue on the earth, no name will remain more conspicuous or more unsullied than that of Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington. The actions of his life were extra-ordinary, but his character was equal to his actions. He very type and model of an Englishman; and, though man are prone to invest the worthies or former ages with a dignity and merit they commonly withhold from their contemporaries, we can select none from the long array of our captains and our nobles who, taken for all in all, can claim a rivalry with him who is gone from amongst us, an inheritor of imperishable fame

THE COMMON FLY. -

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says 'Having observed that the common fly, which used to crowd into houses and stores, and blacken our ceilings, from time immemorial, at this season of the year, has for two or three years past, made its exit during the month of September, or earlier-a phenomenen which has appeared to me rather mysterious—perhaps some of your numerous readers may give us some reason for their disappearance."

The appearance and disappearance of the common fly are regulated by the weather. For some years past we have had late springs and early falls. During the present season there have been several white frosts, which have season there have been several white frosts, which have caused the flies to disappear, or to diminish very much in number. On the approach of cold weather the fly goes into a dormant state, collecting together behind window blinds, shutters, &c., where they remain in a lifeless condition until they revive in the ensuing summer, when millions of them appear to spring suddenly into existence. Besides those which remain during the winter, others must be hatched from the egg; but if so they must come rived from the powers of imagination and sentiment. He forth the matured fly, as we have no recollection of havance is in the shape of a worm, or minute animalculæ. We know not, but we believe it certain that flies, like snakes, can remain through winter in a lifeless state and be revived by the warmth of spring. The experiment can be easily tried, and, if it succeed, may not the same result be produced on the frozen human body by the application of heat or electricity? May not life be only suspended in the man as well as in the fly or reptile? We have heretofore referred to the fact that frozen fish will revive if exposed to the action of the sun; and there is nothing inconsistent with philosophy in supposing that a frozen individual can be reanimated by a similar process. [Baltimore Clipper.

SALE OF THE IRVING HOUSE. -The Journal of Commerce says that the Irving House in New York has passed from the proprietorship and occupancy of the Messrs. Howards to that of Mr. Wm. H. Burroughs, late of the Franklin House, Philadelphia. By this transaction \$120,000 changed hands, this sum being paid for the furniture and for a lease of the premises for a term of years. Mr. B. already enjoys a well known celebrity as keeper of a public house, which he will doubtless well sustain in his

At Pittsfield, a few nights since, Dr. Roor heard some body trespassing upon his pear tree, and running out suddenly surprised the rogue, who rate off without so murch as bidding the doctor good night, leaving a gold w. toh hanging to a twig of the tree, which the owner of the pears pocketed, probably well contended with the operation.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY .- We learn from the New Orleans papers that Sister HONORETTA, one of the Sisters of Charity who arrived in that city recently from Maryland, died on the 21st instant in the Charity Hospital. In attending upon the afflicted, in pursuance of the humane mission of her sect, she contracted the yellow fever, of which she died. She was aged nineteen years.

PRESERVING PEACHES .- We are confident of the thanks of every noble housewife for the following receipt for pre-serving peaches. To twelve pounds of peaches take six pounds of clean brown sugar and one plnt best cider vinegar. Simmer the sugar and vinegar together, which will make a clear sirup. Pour boiling water upon the peaches, and remove them in two minutes from the water, and wipe them dry without breaking the skin. Put them into the sirup and boil gently till the fruit is cooked to the stone. Keep the preserves in jars, which must be kept closely covered and in a cool place. They should be inspected occasionally, and if a white mould appears upon the surface of the sirup, it must be carefully skimmed off, and the sirup scalded and returned to the peaches. The peaches tried last fall were a seedling variety, ripened the ast of October. They were acid, but preserved the peaches' flavor in a high degree, which was retained by his method of preserving in the most perfect manner This is the most economical, and, to our taste, the very best preserve we know of.—Providence Journal.

FRUIT .- Every body remembers the apprehensions which were entertained in the spring of a total failure in the fruit crop. The fruit buds, it was said, were killed by the intense cold, and of course there could be no fruit from dead buds. Yet the fact is, that the staple fruits of our climate, particularly apples and pears, have been and are more abundant than they were ever known to be before .- Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

Apples are so plenty in Massachusetts and in many parts of New York that they will not pay for picking and barreling. We have tasted peaches down in Massachu-setts this year equal to the best in this market; and for pears, the Bay State seems to beat the rest of the world. From one farm two hundred varieties were exhibit week at the Boston Horticultural Society .- N. Y. Express.

Honney (RATTLE-SNAKE,-Mr. William H. Thomas, Asheville News that a Cherokee Indian named Salola capture a snake on the Smokey Mountain, which he describes "of the usual size of diamond rattle snakes found in the mountains this country, of a dark color; on its tail it has ten rattles, and on its head two forked horns of about three-fourths of an inch long." The Indian said it seemed to be a king among the snakes of its species. Nothing of the kind has been seen here-tofere by any of the oldest white inhabitants.

A New Quink !- At the camp meeting at Bethel las t was noticed that some "New Testaments" which were to the unconverted; and it turned out that they were "ea ern vessels" in the form of books, filled with liquor. I persons who were engaged in the business were arrested fined \$10 and costs cach.—Portland Advertiser.

THE ELEPHANT IN TROUBLE.

er out of the water. The male (Romeo) not being so much hurt was soon in condition to be removed, but his attachment toward his neans of persuasion and even force were resorted to with out effect. Separating them alive seemed almost impossible. At length a large powerful mastiff, obtained several years ago from the farm of Henry Clay, in Lexington, by whom the elephants had always allowed themselves to be driven, and of whom the female was very much in fear,

was brought out and set upon Romeo for the purpose o getting him away from his mate.

Notwithstanding her broken limbs and dread of the dog the faithful Juliet made a desperate effort to protect her partner, in doing which the position of the two wounded animals became so much changed as to enable the keep-ers with assistance to drag them on the beach. Finding it necessary to leave them behind, the company caused a shed to be built over them on the bank of the stream, where the devoted friends will remain until their wound

are healed. These elephants were captured together in Asia ten years ago and brought to England, where they were pur-chased by the celebrated Womble, and taught to perform together in their dramatic pieces at all the principal thea tres in Europe. They subsequently became the property of Messrs. R. Sands, Quick & Co., with whom they have always travelled in this country, and are known far and wide. Romeo, though much stiffened and bruised, is not white. Romeo, though much stitlened and bruised, is not dangerously hurt, and will probably be continued in the exhibition; but poor Juliet is past all surgery, having broken her shoulder and otherwise being sadly crippled she cannot long survive her injuries, and will "never march again.'

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIX SCHOONERS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 22, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS, distinctly endorsed "Proposals for Revenue Vessels," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 22d day of November next, forfurnishing the materials, constructing, equipping, and delivering afloat six schooners for the United States revenue service, viz:

Two topsail and four fore and aft pilet boat built schooners, the former one hundred and fifty and the latter one hundred and transparent tops custom house present receivers.

and twenty tons, custom-house measurement.

The models and plans to be furnished by the contractor, and the vessels to be completed within four months from the

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSAIL SCHOONERS. The keels of white oak, to be ten inches wide and twelve inches deep below the rabbit. The whole of the floor timbers inches deep below the rabbit. The whole of the floor timbers to be of white oak, and their shape to be of natural growth. Keelsons, of same materials, ten by twelve inches. Every alternate floor-timber to be bolted through it and the keel with copper bolts, seven-eighths of an inch thick. The remaining floor-timbers to be fastened through the keel and keelson with copper bolts one inch thick.

Deadwood, of white oak; apron, knight-heads, and transoms of live oak, and all to be fully and securely fastened with copper bolts, seven-eighths of one inch diameter; all the copper bolts in the vessel to go through and be riveted on composition rings.

botts in the vessel to go through and be riveted on composi-tion rings.

Frames of white oak, to be placed two feet apart from centre to centre, to mould twelve inches at the heel and six inches at the head, and to side eight inches. Each futtock of same ma-terials as floors; the shape to be of natural growth, and to scarf not less than four feet, with two bolts in each scarf. Top timbers to be of locust, and the frame to be solid from aft scarf not less than four feet, with two bolts in each scarf.
Top timbers to be of locust, and the frame to be solid from aft as far as the poop-deck extends, and forward from the fore-rigging. Bulwarks to be solid forward of the fore-rigging, and to be planked inside and out with two-inch white oak plank. The remaining portion of the bulwarks to be single, and of two-inch white pine plank, and the whole of the deck, and of two-inch white pine plank, and the whole of the deck, oulwarks, wales, &c. to be plugged. Stancheons to be of locust, perfectly clean and sound, and

to side seven inches.

The bottom to be planked with the best white oak plank, three inches thick. Wales of like materials four inches thick. Three strakes of full thickness, and two other strakes to diminish to the thickness of the bottom. The bottom to to diminish to the thickness of the bottom. The bottom to be fastened with two composition spikes, seven inches lon and two locust tree-nails one and one-eighth inch in er ch frame, and to be butt-bolted throughout with copper bolts f avereighths of one inch diameter, and four strakes on the bil ge to be fastened with copper bolts three-quarters of one in ch diameter, and not more than four feet apart.

The ceiling to be of yellow pine two inches thick, except four bilge-strakes, which are to be of oak, four inch es thick, and be fastened with two spikes in each frame.

Clamps to be in two strakes of yellow pine, four inches wide, and each strake to scarf six

and ten inches wide, and each strake to scarf six section and ten inches wide, and each strake to scarf six feet on each side, with two bolts three-quarters of one inch diameter in each frame and strake, going through outside hank.

Deck-frame to be of yellow pine; beams to a sould six inches on the ends and nine inches in the centres, and to side not less than ten inches, with carlines at proper intervals; beams on the average not over four feet apart.

To be thoroughly secured with lodge and bosom knees, and shaded a secured with lodge each alternate beam. The whole to be thoroughly fastened, and no root knees will be admitted. Waterways to be of white pine, nine by thirteen inche e, and to be thoroughly

white pine, nine by thirteen incher s, and to be thoroughly fastened to the beams and side.

To ae deck edge of the waterway to be chined on 1½ inches.

The main deck to be of who are the pine, free from knots and shakes, three inches thick and isix inches wide, except three arrakes on each side, nearest the waterways, which will be of the same materials and width, but four inches in thickness, which three strakes will be to the same and carlines, and bolted through the side and waterways with bolts five-eighths of one inch disameter, and not more than four feet apart. Main deck to be fastened with two six-inch iron spikes in each beam and states. each beam and st .ake, and one in each carline.

Hatch and mast .embings to be of mahogany, covered with

mposition plat on the top and corners.

Plank-shear and main rail of yellow pine, three inches

Hammoc' and nettings to be finished in the usual man Hammor's rail and nettings to be finished in the usual manner. Ful's propedeck, flush with the main rail, and with cockpit alt. Beams of poop-deck of white pine, and deck of like mater sale two and one half inches in thickness; and the whole to be securely kneed and fastened to the frame.

Forecastle deck to extend to the bowsprit bitts. Berth deck to be of white ash, and laid in hatches, and furnished with all

to be of white ash, and isid in natches, and furnished with an necessary fastenings. The copper fastenings of the bottom to be carried one foot above the load line. The bottom to be planed, said all the wood and iron work to be covered with three coats of best paint. The bottom to have a coat of turpentine and tallow, and to be coppered to the load line with pure sheathing copper of twenty-four and twenty-six ounce copper and not less than one-half of twenty-six ounce. To furnish all the spars of every description, fully fitted, and placed in their proper positions. The lower masts to be of white pine, and the residue of the spars copper of twenty-six ounce. To furnish all the spars of overy description, fully fitted, and placed in their proper positions. The lower masts to be of white pine, and the residue of the spars of spruce, free from knots. To furnish all the iron, brass, and plumber's work, (including two patent closets,) in any way connected with the hull, spars, blocks, and rigging, with the exception of anchors, chains, water tanks, and armament. To furnish and fit up on board of each vessel two copper pumps, of suitable size and fixtures, with two complete sets of gear, and extra boxes. To furnish all the blocks with iron work complete. All blocks of greater dimensions than seven inches to be plank blocks, and provided with friction rollers; and all of less size with iron pins and bushes. To furnish a capstan, steering apparatus, and six patent side lights of the best description. To furnish the materials, fastenings, &c. usual on board of revenue vessels, and execute every description of work usually denominated joiner's work, and in any manner connected with the vessels. In fact, to furnish all the materials necessary; execute all the beforementioned work in a faithful manner, and to the satisfaction of the superintendent; and deliver the vessels aften in a safe harbor on the Atlantic, fully rigged, furnished, and equipped as above, and finished to a cleat, with the exception of sails, chains, anchors, armament, water tanks, camboose, nautical instruments, cabin and ward-room furniture, and boats.

The materials, spars, cordage, &c. to be all of the best quality, and to the satisfaction of such person as may be designated by the Department to superintend the construction of these vessels; and all the iron work exposed to the weather to be properly galvanized. If none of the bids are satisfactory to the Department, it will be at liberty to decline accepting any of them; and also of increasing the number of the topsail schooners and with trunk cabin.

No proposal will be considered unless received from persons engaged in ship

One-half of the amount of the contract.

One-half of the amount of contract will be paid on presentation of satisfactory evidence that the vessels are planked up, ceiled, and the decks laid; and the balance on the delivery of

the vessels completed.

Bidders will furnish with their offers sub-specifications of the manner in which these general specifications are to be carried out. WM. L. HODGE, sep 24—wtN17 Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FOR SALE, 480 acres rich Cotton Land in Mississippi. It lies on the Tombigbee river, only a few miles from the flourishing town of Aberdeen, which now contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Steambouts from Mobile pass regalarly to Aberdeen, and the contemplated railroad from Jackson, the capital of the State, to Nashville will pass directly by of near this land. The country about Aberdeen is settled up largely by Virginians, and the above property presents a flattering inducement to any one wishing to emigrate to the fich cotton lands on the Tombigbee. It will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms for lands in Bastern Virginia, or in any of the Northern or Middle States, as the owner has left the South, and wishes to close up his business there. Address, post paid,

RABROSE P. MERRILL.

Frankfort, Maine.**

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

A large portion of the vast peninsula of Africa is an An affecting incident occurred on Tuesday last in St.
Johnsville, at the breaking of a bridge over which two
elephants, belonging to the circus and menagerie of
Messrs. Sands, Quick & Co., were crossing. It appears
that, through the carelessness of their keepers in allowing
both elephants to go on the bridge together, their weight
caused it to break down, when the two noble animals
were precipitated from a height of fifteen feet to the bed
of the river among the rocks, injuring the female (Leight) both elephants to go on the bridge together, their weight caused it to break down, when the two noble animals were precipitated from a height of fifteen feet to the bed of the river among the rocks, injuring the female (Juliet) so severely that it was for a long time impossible to get her out of the water. ed is made up more from the uncertain accounts obtained from the natives than from any well authenticated and reliable sources. Many important discoveries, however, unfortunate companion was so great that no efforts could induce him to leave her in the time of trouble. Various of the globe, and preparations are on foot to push discovery throughout the continent, both north and south, the results of which will be of vast importance to the researches of physical science. A late English paper says: "A map of that country is about to be published, com-

"A map of that country is about to be published, com-prising the whole region from the equator to nineteen de-grees of south latitude. In this the recent discoveries will be laid down, and we shall see Mr. Galton's route of sixteen hundred miles from Walfish Bay to Odonga, near a large river named the Nourse, and to the country of the Ovampo, described as an intelligent tribe of natives. We shall find, also, that the snow-peaked mountains seen by the German missionaries, and considered to be the source of the White Nile, are not more than about three hundred miles distant from the eastern coast; and it is said that no more promising enterprise could be undertaken than an more promising enterprise could be undertaken than an attempt to ascend and explore them, starting from Mombas. Barth and Overweg were at the eastern end of Lake Tchad when last heard from; and we are told that the

bas. Barth and Overweg were at the eastern end of Lake
Tchad when last heard from; and we are told that the
slave-traders, finding their occupation decreasing on the
western coast, have lately, for the first time, penetrated
to the interior, and tempted many of the natives to sell
their children for showy European goods. Lieut. Macleod, of the Royal Navy, proposes to ascend the Niger in
a steam-launch, and when up the country to cross over
to and descend the Gambia, with a view to discover new
sources of trade; and Mr. Macgregor Laird is still ready
to carry a vessel up any river of the western coast to
which Government may please to send him.

"Besides the travellers mentioned, there are others
pushing their way in different parts of the aouth; and the
French are not idle in the north; they have added to our
information concerning Abyssinia and the countries bordering on the Great Desert. But, in addition to African
geography, all these explorations have added to our knowledge of African geology. A vast portion of the interior
is supposed to have been an inland sea, of which Ngami
and other lakes are the remains; fossil bones of most peculiar character have been found, but only of terrestrial
and fresh-water animals. A name is already given to a
creature of a remote secondary period; Prof. Owen, from
the examination of a few relies, pronounces it to be a
Dicynodon. According to Sir R. Murchison, such have
been the main features of Africa during jountless ages;
for the old rocks which form her out a fringe unquestionably circled round an interior rarshy or lacustrine
country, in which the dicynodon flourished at a time when
not a single animal was similar to any living thing which
now inhabits the surface of our globe. The present central and meridian zone of waters, whether lakes, rivers, or
marshes, extending from Make Tchad to Lake Ngami,
with hippopotami on their backs, are, therefore, but the
great modern, residual, geographical phenomena of those
of a mesozoic age."

Business and Public Ity.—T

Business and Public ITY .- The New York Tribune, discoursing upon the elements of success in business, ays down the sound principle that notoriety is essential to its success, and the is publicity is best attained through the press. It says :

"Fortunes are, necumulated in a few years by those who have the ir celligence and tact to avail themselves of acquir e wealth by such means; but it has been demonstrated that the merchant who has a well-selected stock and deals uprightly; the manufacturer whose goods are as cheap, quality considered, as any in market; or the sechanic who is skilful and punctual, may increase his

business at pleasure, in proportion to the energy and means he employs in gaining publicity.

"Then why do not all advertise? Because business men are only beginning to realize its importance. Still-the amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double the properties of the columns. again in five more. Those who still hang back will see their younger and energetic rivals outstripping them. There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare, they must be left behind to travel on foot."

On the night of the 10th ultimo eight hundred and fortysix falling stars were reckoned from the Observatory at sels during the first hour, and seventy-eight each succeeding one. They all appeared to issue regularly from a point between Perseus and Cassiope. This phenome-non appears to be very similar to the great shower of falling stars which occurred in November, 1837, and which, to a greater or less degree, does so annually about that time of the year. Owing to some peculiarity of the weather, on which such phenomena depend, it has, how-ever, occurred much earlier this year.

Hogs.—The packing season is approaching, and until quite recently prices of hogs have had an upward tendency. Within a few days, however, a reaction has been perceptible, which is in part owing to the very material decline in the hog products now on hand in all the leading markets; also to the fact that consumption, owing to high prices, has materially fallen off. The prospect that here will be a full average number of hogs all through the hog-raising country is apparent to all. In addition, it appears that the Southern planters and farmers have turned their attention to raising more hogs and corn than formerly, which will tend to lessen the demand from those

We have heard of various contracts at \$5 nett, for future delivery to our city packers, and a few days since a sale of 2,000 head in Hardin county was also made at \$5. The farmers in Hardin and Meade sold a good many of their hogs lately at \$3.75 gross; and at Elizabethtown a lot of 450 head was sold at 31 cents gross. We heard of sales in the upper portions of Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of hogs to be driven East at 51 a 52 cents nett. [Louisville Courier.

Volunteer Firemen.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions of Philadelphia have made a presentment against the present volunteer fire department, and recommend the total abolition of the volunteer fire companies, and the substitution in their place of one paid and equipped by the city and districts, being fully persuaded that by this means alone they can restrain and destroy the law-defying and turbulent spirit which prevails to so fearful an extent among the young men of Philadelphia county. It is contended that it would be far cheaper to pay the firemen for their services, as under the present system \$21,000 are annually distributed among the companies, besides large private contributions from citizens and associations, exclusive of \$400,000 annually paid to the police, whose chief business is the quelling of fire riots. VOLUNTEER FIREMEN .- The Grand Jury of the Court of

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—It is said the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien will cost £12,000,000, and that the London parties concerned in it desire to receive the co-operation of several leading capitalists in New York. Point Escoses, in the Gulf of Darien, where the terminus of the canal is to be, is about 125 miles east of Panama, and on the same parallel of latitude.

Judge McFarlans was killed by the falling of a heavy casting at his foundry at Hollidaysburgh, (Pa.) on the 27th. He was editor of the Harrisburgh Key Stone, and Associate Judge of Huntington county. He formerly be-longed to Philadelphia, was a most estimable citizen, and widely known throughout the State.

The Boston Journal says that the best physicians now generally recommend their patients afflicted with pulmonic complaints, instead of going south, to take a trip into a cool and dry climate, where the temperature is more equable than on the sea shore. A medical man writing to the Editor of the Journal from Rock Harbor, Lake to the Editor of the Journal from Rock Harbor, Lake Superior, says it is the country for those laboring under consumption, who are not too far gone with the disease. The air is so pure and dry that it imparts elasticity to the spirits, and infuses new vigor in the system. He has had the charge of a small community of one hundred souls, and not one during the past winter has had a cough. From November to April not a drop of rain had fallen, and, although the temperature is much lower than in the Atlantic States, the people do not suffer so much from cold as they do where the climate is moister and the temperature higher perature higher.

CHOLERA AT ROCHESTER.—Rochester, New York, has CHOLERA AT ROCHESTER.—Rochester, New York, has been severely scourged by this terrible malady. Its ravages have been far greater than on any former visitation. In 1832, the first year of its appearance in America, there were 108 deaths in a population of 13,000; in 1834, 58 deaths in a population of 16,000; in 1849, 150 deaths in a population of 86,000; and in 1852, the American says, at least 400 citizans have fallen before it. sept 22—3mwp Frankfort, Maine.

SCHOOL BOOKS of the various kinds used in the District. The latest editions, at very low prices.

For sale by FRANCK TAYLOR.

Sept 22—3mwp Frankfort, Maine.

a population of 86,000; and in 1852, the American says, at least 400 citizens have fallen before it; for weeks suffered to the amount of more than \$1,000,000."